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Fifty-third session
Third Committee
Agenda item 101
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed to the resolution,

Bearing in mind the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Convinced of the desirability of closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating crime including drug-related crimes, such as money-laundering, illicit arms trade and terrorist crimes, bearing in mind the role that could be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,

Recognizing the urgent need to increase technical cooperation activities in order to assist countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with their efforts in translating United Nations policy guidelines into practice,

Recalling its relevant resolutions in which it requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandate, in conformity with the high priority attached to the Programme,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 52/90 of 12 December 1997;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the crucial role it has to play in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality and in assisting Member States in achieving the goals of preventing crime within and among States and improving the response to crime;

3. *Also reaffirms* the priority of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in accordance with the relevant resolutions, and requests the Secretary-General to further strengthen the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme by providing it with the resources necessary for the full implementation of its mandates, including follow-up action to the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime and to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

4. *Further reaffirms* the high priority attached to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and stresses the need to continue to improve the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in order to meet the needs of Member States, at their request, for support in crime prevention and criminal justice;

5. *Encourages* the ongoing efforts of the Centre for International Crime Prevention to obtain executing agency status with the United Nations Development Programme;

6. *Calls upon* States and United Nations funding agencies to make significant financial contributions for the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, and encourages all States to make voluntary contributions for that purpose to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Trust Fund, also taking into account the activities required for the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime;

7. *Expresses* its appreciation to the civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, for their support to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, and encourages them to increase such support;

8. *Calls upon* States to review funding policies for development assistance, so as to include crime prevention and criminal justice in such assistance;

9. *Calls upon* all relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nation system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other international, regional and national funding agencies, to support technical operational activities in this field;

10. *Takes note with appreciation* of the contributions of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme to United Nations peacekeeping and special missions, as well as its contributions to the follow-up to those missions, *inter alia*, through advisory services, and encourages the Secretary-General, as a way of strengthening the rule of law, to recommend the inclusion of the re-establishment and reform of judicial and criminal justice systems in peacekeeping operations;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to continue to strengthen cooperation between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Center for International Crime Prevention, in particular in the areas of transnational organized crime and money laundering;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in this field, in performing its activities, including cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies, such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women;

13. *Calls upon* the open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc committee of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for the purpose of elaborating a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime to devote attention to the drafting of international instruments addressing trafficking in women and children, combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts, components and ammunition and illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants, including by sea;

14. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to improve the strategic management of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and to exercise more vigorously its mandated function of resources mobilization, and calls upon the Commission to further strengthen its activities in this direction;

15. *Also welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to mainstream a gender perspective into all its activities and its request to the Secretariat that a gender perspective be integrated into all activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session.

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Agenda item 103
Advancement of Women

Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, Mongolia, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka and Ukraine: draft resolution

Traffic in women and girls

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[2] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[3] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[4] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[5] and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women,[6]

Recalling the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,[7]

Reaffirming the provisions of the outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993,[8] the International Conference on Population and

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[3] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[4] Resolution 39/46, annex.
[5] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[6] Resolution 48/104.
[7] Resolution 317 (IV).
[8] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

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Development,[9] the World Summit for Social Development,[10] the Fourth World Conference on Women[11] and the Ninth United Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995,[12] pertaining to the traffic in women and girls,

Recalling its resolution 52/98 of 12 December 1997 on traffic in women and girls,

Welcoming the inclusion of gender-related crimes in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,

Also recalling the agreed conclusions on violence against women adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-second session,[13] and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/30 of 17 April 1998,[14] the recommendations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery adopted by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its fiftieth session, in August 1998, and resolutions adopted by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice relating to trafficking in women and girls,

Noting the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventh session,[15] that the ad hoc committee on the elaboration of a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime, to be established by the General Assembly, would discuss, *inter alia*, the elaboration of an international instrument addressing trafficking in women and children,

Reaffirming that sexual violence and trafficking of women and girls for purposes of economic exploitation, and sexual exploitation through prostitution, as well as other forms of sexual exploitation and contemporary forms of slavery are serious violations of human rights,

Noting with concern the increasing number of women and girl children from developing countries and from some countries with economies in transition who are being trafficked to developed countries as well as within and between regions and States, and acknowledging that the problem of trafficking also includes the victimizing of young boys,

Welcoming bilateral and regional cooperation mechanisms and initiatives to address the problem of trafficking in women and girls and noting the proposed draft Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for the Purposes of Prostitution of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation,

Underlining the importance of systematic data collection to determine the extent and nature of the problem of trafficking in women and girls,

Emphasizing the need for more sustained and coordinated national, subregional, regional, interregional and international action to combat trafficking in women and girls,

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[9] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[10] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[11] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[12] See A/CONF.169/16.

[13] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/1998/27), chap. I.

[14] Ibid., *Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[15] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10* (E/1998/30).

Deeply concerned with the unabated use of new information technologies, including the Internet, for purposes of prostitution, child pornography, paedophilia, trafficking in women as brides, and sex tourism,

Stressing once again the need for Governments to provide standard humanitarian treatment to trafficked persons consistent with human rights standards,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary General on the traffic in women and girls;[16]

2. *Welcomes* national, regional and international efforts to implement the recommendation of the World Congress against Commercial and Sexual Exploitation of Children,[17] and calls upon Governments to take further measures in that regard;

3. *Urges* Governments to continue their efforts to implement the provisions on trafficking in women and girls contained in the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women[18] and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights;[8]

4. *Encourages* Governments to intensify their efforts to implement policy recommendations and strategies on trafficking in women and girls contained in relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions, in particular, the Programme of Action on the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session, taking into account the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women in her report to the Commission at its fifty-third and fifty-fifth sessions and those of the human rights treaty bodies relating to the traffic in women and girls;

5. *Encourages* Member States to conclude bilateral, subregional, regional and international agreements to address the problem of trafficking in women and girls;

6. *Also encourages* Member States to strengthen cooperation through information sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learned through, *inter alia*, consultation mechanisms such as the regional consultation process organized in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration;

7. *Calls upon* Governments to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors, that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour, so as to eliminate trafficking in women, including by strengthening existing legislation with a view to providing better protection of the rights of women and girls and to punishing perpetrators, through both criminal and civil measures;

8. *Calls upon* all Governments to criminalize trafficking in women and girls in all its forms, to condemn and penalize all those offenders involved, including intermediaries, whether their offence was committed in their own or in a foreign country, while ensuring that the victims of those practices are not penalized, and to penalize persons in authority found guilty of sexually assaulting victims of trafficking in their custody;

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[16] A/53/409.

[17] *World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, Stockholm 27–31 August 1996, Final Report of the Congress*, two volumes (Stockholm, Government of Sweden, January 1997).

[18] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

9. *Urges* concerned Governments, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, to support and allocate resources for programmes to strengthen preventive action, in particular education and campaigns to increase public awareness of the issue at the national and grass-roots levels;

10. *Encourages* Governments, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, to undertake campaigns aimed at clarifying opportunities, limitations and rights in the event of migration so as to enable women to make informed decisions and to prevent them from becoming victims of trafficking;

11. *Encourages* Governments to intensify collaboration with non-governmental organizations to develop and implement programmes for effective counselling, training and reintegration into society of victims of trafficking and for programmes which provide shelter and helplines to victims or potential victims;

12. *Invites* Governments to take steps, including witness protection programmes, to enable women who are victims of trafficking to make complaints to the police and to be available when required by the criminal justice system, and ensure that during this time women have access to social, medical, financial and legal assistance, and protection, as appropriate;

13. *Encourages* Governments to take effective and expeditious measures, particularly the enactment or amendment, if necessary, of domestic legislation, to provide appropriate penalties, such as substantial imprisonment, fines and forfeiture, in order to combat all aspects of organized criminal activities related to trafficking at the international level in women and children;

14. *Invites* Governments to encourage Internet service providers to adopt or strengthen self-regulatory measures to promote the responsible use of the Internet, with a view to eliminating trafficking in women and girls;

15. *Encourages* Governments to develop systematic data-collection methods and to continuously update information on trafficking in women and girls, including the analysis of the modus operandi of trafficking syndicates;

16. *Urges* Governments to strengthen national programmes to combat trafficking in women and girls through sustained bilateral, regional and international cooperation, taking into account innovative approaches and best practices and invites Governments, United Nations bodies and organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector to undertake collaborative and joint research and studies on traffic in women and girls which can serve as a basis for policy formulation or change;

17. *Invites* Governments, once again, with the support of the United Nations, to formulate training manuals for law enforcement and medical personnel and judicial officers who handle cases of trafficked women and girls, taking into account current research and materials on traumatic stress and gender-sensitive counselling techniques, with a view to sensitizing them to the special needs of victims;

18. *Invites* States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[2] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[5] and the International Covenants on Human Rights[3] to include information and statistics on trafficking in women and girls as part of their national reports to their respective committees;

19. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, its causes and consequences, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on Prevention

of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights to continue addressing, within their respective mandates, the problem of trafficking in women and girls as a priority concern and to recommend, in their reports, measures to combat such phenomena;

20. *Reiterates* its call upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in addressing the obstacles to the realization of the human rights of women, in particular through her contacts with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, to include the traffic in women and girls among her priority concerns;

21. *Welcomes* the initiatives and activities of United Nations bodies and organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to combat trafficking in women and girls and invites them to strengthen their activities in this context;

22. *Encourages* the Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality to continue to address the issue as part of the integrated follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women;

23. *Requests* the Secretary General to compile, as reference and guidance, successful interventions and strategies in addressing the various dimensions of the problem of trafficking in women and girls based on reports, research and other materials within and outside the United Nations and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Advancement of women

Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Myanmar, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 52/99 of 12 December 1997 and other relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Recalling the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on traditional practices affecting the health of women and children and of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, its causes and consequences,

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Reaffirming the obligation of all States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as stated in the Charter of the United Nations, reaffirming also the obligations contained in later human rights instruments, in particular article 5 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[1] article 24 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[2] and mindful of article 2, subparagraph (a) of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[3]

Recalling the provisions of the outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights,[4] the International Conference on Population and Development,[5] the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders[6] and the Fourth World Conference on Women[7] pertaining to traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls,

Reaffirming that such practices constitute a definite form of violence against women and girls and a serious form of violation of their human rights,

Expressing concern at the continuing large-scale existence of such practices,

Stressing that the elimination of such practices requires greater efforts and commitment from Governments, the international community and civil society, including non-governmental and community organizations, and that fundamental changes in societal attitudes are required,

1. *Welcomes*:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General on traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and children,[8] which provides encouraging examples of national best practices and international cooperation;

(b) The efforts undertaken by United Nations bodies, programmes and organizations, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Fund for Women to address the issue of traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls, and encourages them to continue to coordinate their efforts;

(c) The work carried out by the Special Ambassador of the United Nations Population Fund for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation and the fact that she has been invited to various countries, as well as the establishment, by the Population Fund, of a trust fund to support her work;

(d) The work carried out by the Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children and other non-governmental and community organizations, including women's organizations, in raising awareness of the harmful effects of such practices, in particular of female genital mutilation;

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[1] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[2] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[3] Resolution 48/104.

[4] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[5] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] See A/CONF.169/16, chap. I.

[7] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[8] A/53/354.

(e) The fact that the Commission on the Status of Women addressed the issue of harmful traditional or customary practices at its session in 1998;

2. *Emphasizes* the need for technical and financial assistance to developing countries working to achieve elimination of traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls from United Nations funds and programmes, international and regional financial institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as the need for assistance to non-governmental organizations and community-based groups active in this field from the international community;

3. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To ratify, if they have not yet done so, the relevant human rights treaties, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[1] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[2] and to respect and fully implement their obligations under such treaties to which they are parties;

(b) To implement their international commitments in this field, *inter alia*, under the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action,[3] the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[5] and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights;[4]

(c) To develop and implement national legislation and policies prohibiting traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls, including female genital mutilation, through appropriate measures against those responsible and to establish, if they have not done so, a concrete national mechanism for implementation and monitoring of legislation, law enforcement and national policies;

(d) To intensify efforts to raise awareness of and to mobilize international and national public opinion concerning the harmful effects of traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls, including female genital mutilation, in particular through education, information dissemination, training, the media and local community meetings, in order to achieve the total elimination of these practices;

(e) To promote the inclusion of discussion of the empowerment of women and their human rights in primary and secondary education curricula and to specifically address traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls in such curricula as well as in the training of health personnel;

(f) To involve, among others, public opinion leaders, educators, religious leaders, chiefs, traditional leaders, medical practitioners, women's health and family planning organizations and the media in publicity campaigns, with a view to promoting a collective and individual awareness of the human rights of women and girls and of how harmful traditional or customary practices violate those rights;

(g) To explore, through consultations with communities and religious and cultural groups and their leaders, alternatives to harmful traditional or customary practices, in particular where those practices form part of a ritual ceremony or rite of passage;

(h) To cooperate closely with the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on traditional practices affecting the health of women and children and to respond to her inquiries;

(i) To cooperate closely with relevant United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies as well as with relevant non-governmental and community organizations, in a joint effort to eradicate traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls;

(j) To include in their reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other relevant treaty bodies specific information on measures taken to eliminate traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls, including female genital mutilation;

(k) To address the issue of traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls in their national evaluations of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action;

(l) To include specific information on measures taken to eliminate traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls, including female genital mutilation, in the reports they submit on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action to the Secretariat in preparation of the special session of the General Assembly in the year 2000 aimed at an appraisal and assessment of the progress achieved in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the Beijing Platform for Action;

4. *Invites*:

(a) Relevant specialized agencies, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations to exchange information on the subject of the present resolution, and encourages the exchange of information on the subject of the present resolution between non-governmental organizations active in this field and the bodies monitoring the implementation of relevant human rights treaties;

(b) The Commission on the Status of Women to address, at its next session, the subject of traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls, including female genital mutilation, during its review of the critical area of concern, "Women and health";

(c) The Commission on Human Rights to address this subject at its next session, thus enabling a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of these practices on women's human rights;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To make his report[8] available to relevant meetings within the United Nations system;

(b) To include information on the subject of traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls in the compilation of updated statistics and indicators on the situation of women and girls around the world, which he is requested to provide by the end of 1999, by issuing, for example, a volume of *The World's Women*;

(c) To make available to the Commission on Human Rights, at its fifty-fifth session, the outcome of the discussions in the Commission on the Status of Women on this issue, if necessary in the form of an oral report;

(d) To report to the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution with a special focus on recent national and international developments.